

The Savannah News publishes the following letter from Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, to a gentleman of that city:

RICHMOND, Aug. 13, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 4th inst., and read it with great interest. Our views have been generally of accord upon the subject of the finances, and I would willingly follow now the course you recommend, if it were possible. But it is not; the recent measures of Congress are but partially accomplished, and to arrest them half way, and attempt to substitute others, would lead to a condition of things approaching financial anarchy. Until the regular session of Congress nothing can be done in the way of legislation for the redress of present ills. I shall do all in my power, by a prudent administration of existing laws, to sustain the credit of the Government until Congress assembles. And having given to their measures a patient, fair and deliberate trial, I shall perhaps be listened to with more attention, in suggesting measures of reform. For what may take place in the mean time I am in no way responsible. But our difficulties ought not to be aggravated by this short delay; and they can become so only in one way, viz: by the people advancing the price of supplies upon the Government. The chief outlay now is for wheat, corn, fodder and meal; woolen and cotton goods; and railroad transportation.—For these the Government deals with the planters, the manufacturer and the railroad companies. Nearly all its foreign supplies are now imported through its own agencies, and adds but little either to the circulation or the funded debt.

For the home purchases enumerated, and all other domestic expenditures, it is estimated that the outlay will not exceed three hundred millions from the first of July to the 31st December, provided that the prices are not advanced beyond those of last year. These expenditures are thus under the almost absolute control of those three interests. And of these the planters are the chief in number, importance and influence. They hold the entire supply of food for the soldier in the field, and his family at home. Will they advance the price of food and with an abundant harvest? I hope and believe they will not.

Be that as it may, it is a risk that has been deliberately undertaken by Congress, in the arrangement of the two bills, and upon them the responsibility rests. The Virginia planters have nobly done their duty, in holding public meetings and opposing any advance of the schedule prices for their productions; and we must hope that their brethren in other states will not display a smaller share of patriotism and wisdom. There is no class so deeply concerned as themselves in keeping down the expenses of the Government. They are the great property holders of the country, and upon them must at last rest the chief burden of the public debt. There can be no escape from its ultimate payment; even now the bonds of the Government in immense sums are daily passing into the hands of foreigners, and coming more and more under the protection of international obligations. And our people are thus blindly allowing the only description of security that will maintain its present value on the return of peace to pass into the hands of strangers, while they themselves are employing the large sums paid them by the Government for domestic productions; to inflate more and more the prices of all descriptions of property only to find their supposed gains swept away by the ruinous decline that will follow the return of peace.

If the planters saw their true interests they would be first to insist upon low prices and prudent expenditures. And the proceeds of every bushel of corn would be invested by them in Government securities, that they might themselves become the receivers of the future taxes.

Yours, most respectfully,

G. A. TRENHOLM.

The Charleston Mercury of the 26th ult., has the following account of the four hundred and fourteenth day of the siege of that city:

Wednesday night wore away without any incident beyond the usual desultory fire of the Morris Island batteries on Fort Sumter. At a few minutes before one o'clock, on Thursday morning, however, batteries Gregg and Wagner opened with a furious fire upon Fort Sumter, Sullivan's Island and batteries Limkins and Cheves. Our guns at the three last named points replied vigorously and for a little while the cannonade was exceedingly rapid, rudely disturbing the rest of many a slumberer in our community.

The summary of the firing for the last 24 hours is as follows: Morris Island batteries at Fort Sumter 191 shots; Sullivan's Island batteries at Morris Island 169 shots; battery Wagner at Sullivan's Island 75 shots; and batteries Simkins and Cheves at battery Gregg 32 shots.

Besides these, 24 shells were thrown from battery Gregg at the city on Wednesday night, and 15 on Thursday—mostly time fuse shells. There was also some firing heard in the direction of Stono on Thursday afternoon—cause unknown.

The Macon Messenger says, it has received from good authority the following recipe, which answers every purpose in dyeing, where copperas is used in setting colors, or for dyeing copperas color: Half pint vinegar, half pint syrup of molasses, three gallons of water. Put the above into an iron pot with nails or other rusty iron, and let it stand twenty days. It is of no use to buy copperas for dyeing at the present price while this will answer every purpose.

In the absence of quinine, an effective substitute would perhaps be acceptable to some of our readers. Red pepper tea and table salt answers every purpose for chills. Say a table spoonful of salt to a pint of tea, commencing some hours before chill time, and drinking copiously of the beverage, never fails to keep off the chills. This is from an intelligent physician, who uses it very successfully in his practice.

The disaffection at the North seems to have spread through East Tennessee. Men who were for the Union at the opening of the war, declare their purpose to co-operate with and support the peace candidate for the Presidency. In one or two instances excitement has run so high as to lead to personal rencounters between the peace men and the adherents of Lincoln and Andy Johnson. Thomas A. R. Nelson, one of the prominent leaders of the Union party in 1861, but who denounced Lincoln in 1862, for issuing his emancipation proclamation, gave Brownlow a severe cudgeling with a walking cane on the streets of Knoxville a few days since. The quarrel is said to have grown out of a political discussion. Nelson was arrested and thrown into prison.

The portable boat, says the Richmond Whig, invented by Major T. H. Price, is a perfect success, and is bound to prove a most valuable invention, especially to our cavalry commands and scouting parties. It weighs about 125 pounds, and is capable of carrying, with safety, 1000 pounds burthen. It glides over the water most rapidly and gracefully, and is easily managed. In five minutes it may be taken to pieces so as to be portable on mule-back.

The Victoria Advocate says the Yankees are on Padre Island in force, having changed from Brazos Island to two South end of the former. Rains have already been made to the main land, and stock have been driven off by them within eight miles of Corpus Christi. Gen. Drayton has gone to Rio Grande City.

FROM BROWNSVILLE.—The Galveston News has dates from Brownsville as late as the 15th Sept., from its Editor, Mr. W. Richardson. We give below his last letter:

BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 15, 1864.

Yesterday morning about daylight we heard some 15 or 20 discharges of artillery, continuing at short intervals until sunrise. We supposed the firing to be by the French fleet upon some Mexican sharpshooters on the opposite shore below; but a courier, since arrived, reports that the firing was from Mexican artillery upon the French fleet; to which the French returned no fire whatever, but sent a small steamer to the shore, under flag of truce, upon which the Mexicans then turned their fire for a few moments, not permitting her boat to reach the shore. This may have been done under a mistake of the character of the flag. Subsequently, we had communication with the French fleet, and ascertained that the communication sent under the flag of truce, was in effect a demand for the surrender of Matamoros to the government of Maximilian, whose authority has now been recognised in nearly all parts of Mexico; that resistance to that authority would be unavailing; that the forces now ready to enforce that authority could readily take the city in spite of all opposition, but that the French commander desired to avoid such unnecessary bloodshed, and still hoped the city will peaceably submit, with the assurance that its laws and customs, its religion and institutions, would all be respected, as in all parts of Mexico.

After the firing above referred to, the fleet came up within three or four miles of this city, but during last night returned again to the mouth of the river. It is the general opinion that they have returned for reinforcements sufficient to take the city by force, if necessary.

The French have now four large frigates off the mouth of the river, with, as is now said, some two or three thousand troops on board, having landed but some five or six hundred, thinking that number would be sufficient and not wishing to make any unnecessary display of military force.

The withdrawal of the French, after appearing so near our city, produced much disappointment here. All had expected the French would be in quiet possession of Matamoros to day, when the intercourse between the two cities would be re-opened, and all could transact their business. Nearly two weeks of non-intercourse has produced quite a feeling of impatience. Many from the interior arrived with business in Matamoros, and have been waiting, like myself, with the expectation that in another day the trade would be resumed. Permits have been given to certain residents, while those from a distance, whose stay here involves heavy expense, are generally refused permits to cross over. I know not the reason for this distinction.

Last evening Gen. E. B. Nichols, Mr. Dumble, (of the firm of Peel & Dumble, of Houston,) and Mr. J. O. Hingworth, of Austin, arrived from Rio Grande City; and I learn from them, that Com. Leon Smith and Mr. Darling, of Houston, came down to Matamoros on the other side.

I should have stated in a previous letter, that Col. Ford has been, for some time, in very bad health, and hardly able to superintend the important military movements since the 1st inst.

The Dallas Herald.

Episcopal Service.

There will be divine service held in the Court House in the town of Dallas, on Sunday, the 24 day of October, next, by the Right Rev. Alexander Gregg, Bishop of the Diocese of Texas.

BISHOP GREGG'S FALL VISITATIONS.

Waxahatchie, Ellis County, 23rd September.
Dallas, 30th September, 1st and 2d October.
Lancaster, 3d October.
Fairfield, 6th October.
Palestine, 8th and 10th October.

Rev. The Right Rev. Alexander Gregg, Bishop of the Diocese of Texas, preached at the Court House in this place last night. He will hold service again, at the same place, to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at night, at early candle light.

Capt. John T. Fisher, has our thanks for a copy of the Memphis Bulletin of a late date.

John P. Shipley, a fellow typo, and former attaché of the Herald office, has been appointed Agent for the collection of the State Tax in this county. He will make an efficient officer.

We are under many obligations to Mr. James Burke, Bookseller and Seedman, of Houston, for a package containing quite an assortment of garden seeds, put up by him. Mr. Burke keeps always on hand a supply of fresh garden seeds, for sale. Give him your orders for Books, and seeds.

A private letter received in this place by last mail from Paris, Sept. 27th, says: "A dispatch has just reached here, from Gen. Maxey, stating that Stand Watie's and Gano's commands have captured 250 wagons, killed and captured 200 Feds, brought off 130 wagons loaded with clothing, and sutler's stores. So you see our boys will have good clothes for the winter, and the Indians will have calico heap, our loss very small."

Lieut. John H. Bingham, of the 1st (Douglass') Texas Battery, attached to Gen. Hood's army in Georgia, reached his home in this place a few days ago. We are pleased to see him in fine health, and as we find all who come home from that army, in good spirits.—Lieut. B. left Atlanta on the 30th of August, two days before its evacuation by Gen. Hood. We are indebted to him for a copy of the Mobile News of the 6th inst.

Lt. B. left this place with Good's Battery over three years ago, and has been with his command ever since, this being the first time he has visited his home. We have universally heard him spoken of as an excellent officer,—prompt and energetic in all his duties, and always ready,—in short, a true soldier. It gives us much pleasure to award this our meed of praise to our young friend, and more especially because we have claimed him as one of the representatives in the army, of the Herald office. Long may he live to enjoy his well earned reputation.

Lieut. Bingham is sent to Texas on duty, to recruit for the Battery. Young men are wanted—those who are just becoming old enough to go into the service preferred. This is a good opportunity to join a favorite command, which has not only seen long and active service, but has also been remarkably fortunate in all its wanderings, and has gained a reputation second to no Battery in the service. We heartily commend the mission of Lieut. B. to those wishing to enter the service.

Official information was received here yesterday, says the Houston Telegraph of the 26th ult., that Cortina had received a Brigadier General's commission in the U. S. Army. This information was, as we understand, communicated to Gen. Drayton by flag of truce from the Federals at Brazos Santiago. Comment is unnecessary.

The Telegraph says that Headquarters of the District of Texas have been removed to Anderson.

The Telegraph states that up to the evening of the 25th, there had been fifteen cases of yellow fever in Houston.

The Houston Telegraph quotes Texas State Scrip at 12½ cts to the dollar; old issue Confederate money "much in doubt," and new issue at 25 for 1.

The Huntsville Item says that the Gen. Morgan who was killed recently at Greenville, Tenn., is an Alabamian, and not the Gen. John H. Morgan, of Kentucky.

Hon. C. B. Mitchell, Confederate States Senator from Arkansas, died at his residence in Washington, Ark., on the night of the 20th ult.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned was appointed adm'r. of the estate of J. Mumpson dec'd., by the County Court of Dallas Co., Texas, at its April Term 1864. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be postponed.
R. A. NANCE, Adm'r.
Dallas, Sept. 27, 1864.—C.W.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

From the Galveston News, 26th ult.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 23.

The following compendium has been handed me by J. Wagner, Government agent, from the other side.

Everything quiet in Richmond up to the 10th.—Grant still in front of Petersburg. Yankee papers say he is being reinforced at the rate of 1000 daily. A. P. Hill's corps, after hard fighting, succeeded in gaining a position on the Weldon Railroad, in Grant's rear. Early offered Sheridan battle on numerous occasions. Sheridan's men would not fight. Early is falling slowly back up the Shenandoah Valley. Yankee papers acknowledge he got six months supplies for all the Confederate armies in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and that the object of his expedition has all been accomplished.

Droves of cattle, sheep, mules and horses from Pennsylvania, were to be seen daily in the streets of Richmond.

Beauregard has been ordered South, probably to take command of Hood's army. The Yankees report Hood's army much discouraged, and will fight no more under him. Six Yankee ships are in front of Mobile. No prospect of attack. The Yankee prisoners at Andersonville are being removed to North Carolina and Charleston. The Commissioners from the North are now in Richmond, but whether from Lincoln or from State Governments is not known, but the issue of their mission will have a great influence towards peace.

Last accounts, up to the 10th inst., state that Sherman was at Atlanta and Hood at Lovejoy's Station.

The New York World and Times declare Atlanta a barren acquisition. Longstreet's column advancing up Shenandoah Valley, and will strike Sherman's line of communication about Chattanooga. Remainder of Early's command will move slowly. Wheeler it is reported has blown up Tunnel Hill, and is now six miles from Nashville.

Peace movements increasing with wonderful rapidity all over the United States. McClellan's election is considered certain in Richmond. Prices have fallen all over the Confederacy generally.

Unofficial dispatches from Buckner's army on the Atchafalaya, La., state that the enemy had made several attempts to cross on the 19th and 20th, but were held at bay by Terrell's Brigade. The enemy had a train of ponies on bridges, and a large amount of commissary stores. Col. Terrell is represented to have acquitted himself nobly, being under fire all the time animating and encouraging his men. Our loss slight.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 24.—The enemy attacked the line held by Col. A. W. Terrell at Morgan's Ferry on the Atchafalaya, at 2 P. M. on the 17th inst. At daylight Sunday they also attacked the position held by Col. Wm. P. Yager at Simsport. At the latter place the engagement continued until 10 o'clock A. M., when the enemy withdrew towards Morgan's Ferry. The attack commenced at 2 P. M. and lasted until 6 P. M., when they retreated. During the day the engagement at times covered a space of several miles along the line of the Atchafalaya, the enemy making several attempts to cross, but were each time repulsed. Force of the enemy consisted of three regiments of infantry and cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, together with a pontoon and commissary train. The enemy acknowledge to citizens a loss of 85 killed and wounded. Confederate loss three killed and six wounded.—Telegraph.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 25th, 1864.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11th.—An official dispatch from Hood states that Wheeler reports as follows:

"We destroyed the railroad and bridges on the Nashville road. We then worked down on the Alabama and Tennessee railroad. We destroyed fifty miles of that road and several trains, and much property. In every fight with the enemy we have been successful, capturing and killing a large number of the enemy. Our loss about one hundred killed and wounded. No prisoners were captured in any action from us."

RICHMOND, Sept. 11th.—The new Constitution for Maryland was adopted by the convention on the 6th—yes 63, no 25. Dent, who voted in the negative, said the Constitution is an instrument of wrong, and that the provisions were unequal in the history of America. The Convention adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Beast Butler has written a lengthy letter, in reply to Judge Ould's recent proposition for exchange of prisoners. He says if the Confederate authorities are willing to exchange colored soldiers, heretofore claimed as slaves in the Confederacy, the principal difficulty affecting exchange will be removed.

The New York Mercury asserts that the Chicago Convention tacitly agreed upon a plan of reconstruction, and contemplated an organization of separate Confederacies, each independent of the other, in the management of their affairs, but bound to each other by an alliance offensive and defensive. A third Confederacy is to be formed of the Northwestern and Trans-Mississippi States. A similar plan was proposed by Vallandigham in Congress, in February, 1861.

RICHMOND, Sept. 13th.—The New York Union Convention nominated Reuben T. Fenton for Governor and Thomas G. Alvord for Lieut. Governor. The Illinois Democratic Convention nominated Joseph C. Robinson for Governor. A resolution was passed endorsing the Chicago platform, and declaring the intention of the Democrats of Illinois to give their unanimous support to McClellan and Pendleton. The Tennessee Union Convention passed a resolution favoring a call for a State Convention to abolish slavery.

The New York Herald says information from different quarters indicate that a terrible battle is expected at Beaumont Station at any moment.

Petersburg, Sept. 13th.—A quiet day. The day was clear throughout the city with falling humidity and showers. Grant is receiving reinforcements and is completing the railroad from City Point to the Weldon railroad. Everything indicates the purpose of Grant to winter in front. No idea is entertained by our authorities of evacuating the city; on the contrary, there is every purpose of holding it against all the force of Grant. The army is healthy and in excellent spirits.

Petersburg, Sept. 14.—The war was much skirmishing on the right to-day, and heavy cannonading all along the lines. The city was shelled several hours in a most vigorous manner. Some damage was sustained but no serious accident occurred. The enemy advanced their pickets somewhat on our extreme right yesterday, but he has followed with no movement of importance.

Richmond, Sept. 15.—Gen. Ewing recently issued an order, dated at Louisville, requiring the Justice of the Peace of each county in Ky. to assemble within ten days and lay a tax sufficient to arm, mount and

maintain fifty men until further orders. Gov. Brown, on the 6th, issued a proclamation declaring such order to be in derogation of the laws of the State, and in conflict with the rights of the laboring people. It says it is the duty of the Justices to refuse obedience to such order or command, and he forbids them to make such levy of taxes. Arrangements have been made for the exchange of about 600 officers and 3000 400 women and marines. We have nearly the same number—the excess is to be made up from the army prisoners. The exchange will probably take place at Charleston.

Richmond, Sept. 14.—Vallandigham, on reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to his friends at Washington that "all hope is lost and I withdraw from the canvass." The Louisville Journal places the Chicago ticket at the head of its columns. Gas pronounced the platform an ignominious surrender to the rebels, and says he cannot support it.

Macon, Sept. 14.—The first train of Atlanta exiles arrived this morning. They were stripped by the Yankees of everything except an change of clothing, and in a deplorable condition. Indeed, the impression is that the campaign in Georgia is over for this year. The fact is gaining ground that Sherman will reinforce Grant and try to hold Atlanta with a small force, but no further advance is anticipated. A train loaded with Federal prisoners ran off the track at Camp Creek, on the South-West railroad. A car was smashed up and a large number of Yankees were killed and wounded. No further particulars. Hood and Sherman have had further correspondence about the exchange of prisoners. No conclusion arrived at as yet.

BY WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

From the Houston Telegraph, 23d ult.

[From Monticello, Sept. 21st via Camden, 22d.]
PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—This morning about 3 o'clock the enemy massed 11 regiments in front of Finnegun and Harrisburg, driving in two of our lines and capturing 30 prisoners. Gens. Finnegun and Harris quickly rallied the men retaking the inner skirmish line and capturing sixty prisoners including one officer. Our skirmish line was re-established at the distance of 200 yards in the rear of the skirmish line of yesterday. Sharpshooting began on this part of the line, where here and there a sort of a truce had existed. Nothing of interest up to noon.

MACON, Sept. 10.—Sherman has ordered every white man, woman and child out of Atlanta within two weeks; those taking the oath to go north of the Tennessee river, and the balance to be sent into our lines. A flag of truce has been received by Gen. Hood from Sherman, by which the latter proposes an armistice of ten days, for the purpose of carrying out that order. Hood accepted the proposition, but denounced the order. Armistice commenced to-day. Gov. Brown has gone to the front for the purpose of making provision for indigent expected at the front from Atlanta.

The Chattanooga Gazette has dispatched from Sherman, claiming that Wheeler's force has been dispersed.

The English press justifies the seizure of the private Georgia. The Herald, World and News says the fall of Atlanta amounts to nothing.

Moseby captured an ambulance train and thirty wagons near Harper's Ferry.

The Yankees are greatly elated by their success at Mobile and Atlanta. Sherman says his loss is 1500. Early is retreating, followed by Sheridan.

MACON, Sept. 9th.—In their retreat from Jonesboro', the enemy burned every cross-tie, and broke every rail for fifteen miles on the Macon and Western Railroad. Sharpshooters extend sixteen miles beyond Jonesboro', with no enemy in sight except scouting parties. The enemy are closely massed around Atlanta. There is not the slightest prospect of an advance soon. Our army is again in excellent spirits.

ARMY TENNESSEE, Sept. 6.

To Gen. Braxton Bragg:—Sherman's army has continued his retreat beyond Jonesboro'.

J. B. HOOD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Intelligence from the front and Shenandoah, seems to lead to the conclusion that Early's force must be reinforcing Lee—it is quite certain that Lee is moving reinforcements in front of the Weldon railroad. It is believed from Early's command, if reports from Lee be correct, another terrible battle between Grant and Lee is imminent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 9.—It is stated that General Averill is falling back from the vicinity of Martinsburg. He was less fortunate than we asserted yesterday, but nothing like disaster or serious injury befel him.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Daily News publishes McClellan's letter of acceptance, and urges the re-assembling of the Convention to either remodel the platform, or to nominate a candidate to suit the present platform.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—News is received from the army that a heavy Artillery duel took place Thursday, with no important results, and that Lee is still massing troops on our left.

H. P.

DIED.—In this place, on Thursday, Sept. 23, at 6½ o'clock P. M., HARRIE C. W., infant son of H. S. and M. L. EKVAY, aged 7 months and 2 days.

STAYED.—From the undersigned, in Wisconsin, in June last, one light bay mare mule, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, with some saddle marks, some scars on her, one eye out. She went off with a large ball on her. A liberal reward is paid for the recovery of said mule and her delivery to me, at Decatur, Wisconsin, at Ed. Quill's command.
[Simo?] J. C. CARPENTER.

TAKEN.—From a Runaway Negro boy, by E. W. Davis, living near Lancaster, Dallas County, about the 15th August, 1864, a Brown Mexican Horse, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be about 7 years old, branded with a Mexican brand, on the left hip, and also branded with a figure 5 on the same hip, and below the root of the tail.

The owner can have the horse by proving property, and paying charges.
H. W. DAVIS.
Dallas Co. Texas, Sept. 1, 1864: G. W.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned was appointed adm'r. of the estate of Wm. Johnson dec'd., by the County Court of Dallas Co., Texas, at its August Term 1864. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be postponed.
G. W. LAWS, Adm'r.
Dallas, Tex. Sept. 27, 1864.—C.W.